The International Journal of Korean Unification Studies

Submission Guideline

Last updated on April 18, 2023

1. Aims and Scope

The International Journal of Korean Unification Studies (IJKUS) is a peer review journal bi-annually published (June, December) by the Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU), a government-funded research institution in the Republic of Korea. It publishes original papers covering issues surrounding the Korean Peninsula, such as inter-Korean relations, unification policy, and North Korea, issues of peace and stability in Northeast Asia, and foreign policy and international affairs related to the Korean Peninsula and beyond. IJKUS aims to provide a forum for in-depth analysis, theoretical exploration, and creative policy alternatives of experts and scholars at home and abroad on Korean Peninsular issues and circumstances in Northeast Asia. Since its founding in 1992, IJKUS has contributed to enhancing the interests and understanding of the international community on issues of unification on the Korean Peninsula by providing a global venue for active academic discussions.

2. Qualifications

Submission is open to:

1) Ph.D. student

2) Professors, research fellows, and independent researchers with a doctorate degree

3) Experts in the field of North Korean and unification studies and on Korean Peninsular issues with qualifications corresponding to above requirements.

3. Manuscript Preparation

Submitted manuscripts should use American-English as a standard format and range between 6,000 and 10,000 words. They must be double-spaced, with 12 point font and in a Microsoft

Word file. The style of the text, footnotes, bibliography must conform to The Chicago Manual of Style with the Notes-Bibliography (NB) System and footnote (not the Author-Date System and endnote). (For details, refer to p. 12 for a simplified version or see the Chicago Manual of Style: https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html). The manuscript should include an abstract (150 words), five keywords (5 words), and bibliographic references and exclude any of the author′s information. An author′s biography (less than 150 words) should be submitted in a separate file.

4. Honorarium and Funding

The journal provides the author with an honorarium for the articles that have been chosen for publication. Every author is requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article. Articles written with the aid of funding are exempt from honorarium. List funding sources in the standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements as follows:

5. Submission and Deadline

Manuscripts should be submitted through JAMS by creating an account: <JAMS: http://kinu.jams.or.kr/co/main/jmMain.kci> The contributor must agree to the 'Contributor's Research Ethics Pledge' on JAMS when submitting the paper. A consecutive submission is not allowed to avoid the dominance of authors and to promote the diversity of the journal. Submission of a paper will be held to imply that it contains original unpublished work and is not being submitted for publication elsewhere; manuscripts under consideration for publication elsewhere are ineligible. The deadline for manuscript submission is April 21 for June issue and October 21 for December issue (subject to change).

6. Peer Review Process

1) This journal operates a double blind peer review process, which means that the reviewers do not know the identity of the authors and vice versa. All manuscripts, including those invited by the Editor, are subject to the peer review.

2) If a manuscript does not fit the aims and scope of the Journal or does not adhere to the Instructions for Authors, it may be returned to the author immediately after receipt without a review. Authors also have to submit the results of similarity check powered by KCI (https://check.kci.go.kr/) with their manuscripts for the examination of plagiarism. Manuscripts that are above 10% of similarity by the inspection of the KCI will be returned to the authors as well.

3) Manuscripts deemed suitable are then sent to three independent expert reviewers to assess the scholastic quality of the paper. Manuscripts are reviewed based on the following criteria.

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1. Creativity & Originality (30 point)

- The work is innovative and creative in theme, approach, data/information, and perspectives.

- The work reveals original thinking and has potential to advance the discipline.

2. Clarity (10 point)

- The author's arguments are clear and concise in the logic and approach.

- The paper is concisely written in compliance with the Chicago style without grammar and typing error.

3. Structure of Article (10 point)

- The paper has adequate organizational coherence and essential elements: title, abstract, introduction, body, conclusion, and bibliography with necessary graphics and tables.

4. Method (20 point)

- The methodology, research design, and techniques are current, clear, and well-reasoned and implemented with rigor.

- Appropriate data analyses are selected in line with research purpose.

5. Academic Contribution (15 point)

- This paper puts the progress it reports in the context of previous literature, existing models, or theories.

6. Policy Implications (15 point)

- The article carries meaningful policy implications.

Reviewers will evaluate the manuscript and recommend one of the followings: (1) Accepted as it is, (2) Accepted after minor revision, (3) Re-review after major revision, and (4) Rejected. The editor makes final decisions based on the following table.

<Table 1> Evaluation Table

No.	Accepted	Accepted after minor revision	Re-review after major revision	Rejected
1	accept	accept	accept	accept
	accept	accept	accept with minor revision	reject
	accept	reject	reject	reject
2	accept	accept	accept	accept with minor revision
	accept	accept with minor revision	resubmit after major revision	resubmit after major revision
	accept with minor revision	resubmit after major revision	resubmit after major revision	reject
3	accept	accept with minor revision	accept with minor revision	resubmit after major revision
	accept	accept with minor revision	accept with minor revision	resubmit after major revision
	resubmit after major revision	resubmit after major revision	resubmit after major revision	resubmit after major revision
4	accept		accept	accept with minor revision
	accept with minor revision		resubmit after major revision	reject
	accept with minor revision		reject	reject
5			accept with minor revision	resubmit after major revision
			accept with minor revision	resubmit after major revision
			reject	reject
6			accept with minor revision	resubmit after major revision
			resubmit after major revision	reject
			resubmit after major revision	reject
7				reject
				reject
				reject

4

\<Table 2\> Re-evaluation Table

No.	Accepted	Rejected
1	accept	accept
	accept	reject
	accept	reject
2	accept	reject
	accept	reject
	reject	reject

5)   The editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles based on the reviewers' comments. The editor could ask necessary revisions and/or editions to authors before final acceptance. The editor's decision is final. Authors will receive notification of the publication decision, along with copies of the reviews and instruction for revision.

Final acceptance or rejection rests with the Editorial Board, who reserves the right to refuse any material for publication. Where contributions are judged as acceptable for publication on the basis of content, the Editor and the Publisher reserve the right to modify typescripts to eliminate ambiguity and repetition and improve communication between author and reader. If extensive alterations are required, the manuscript will be returned to the author for revision.

6)   If there is any objection to the review results, an author(s) can appeal the editorial decision within five days of the review result notification. Editor-in Chief may forward the appeal to the editorial board and form a new evaluation panel for re-review.

7. Style Guideline, Citations and References

The style of the text, footnotes, bibliography must conform to The Chicago Manual of Style with the Notes-Bibliography (NB) System and footnote (not the Author-Date System and endnote)

(For details, see the Chicago Manual of Style:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_formatt

ing_and_style_guide/general_format.html).

8. Research Ethics (Established November 5, 2007, Revised March 1, 2008 and March 5, 2021)

Clause 1 Code of Ethical Behavior for Author(s)

Article 1 (Plagiarism)

The author should not present research results, arguments, or ideas from other sources as if

it were their own. It is possible to clearly identify or refer to an original source of research

results produced by someone else, however using or copying the ideas or work that are not

your own without proper citation is considered plagiarism.

Article 2 (Publishing Contributions)

① The author is personally responsible for and only takes credit for research that they have

carried out or that they have directly contributed to. These cases are acknowledged as

contributions.

② The order of authors or translators in publications should reflect the level of

contributions they make regardless of social or peer status. A certain position in a social or

peer hierarchy should not lead to authorship or justify them as the main author of a

manuscript. It is also inappropriate to exclude someone based on social or peer status as a

co-author or co-researcher despite their personal contributions to a body of work. Even

minor contributions to writing (translation) work should be appropriately recognized in the

form of footnotes, forewords, and acknowledgements.

Article 3 (Duplicate Submissions)

If an author submits an identical piece of writing, which is under consideration by another

publication prior to a final publication decision, it is the responsibility of the author to

prevent redundant publications as soon as notification of the first publication is received.

Article 4 (Overlapping Publication or Redundant Publication)

The author should not attempt to publish any previously published work as new research. If the author desires to republish research, the author must inform the details of the previous publication to the editors of the new journal under consideration. Prior permission must be granted based on a decision of whether previously published work is considered an overlapping publication or redundant publication.

Article 5 (Quotations and References)

① Quotations from open academic materials should be marked as accurately as possible, and the source of any material that is not considered part of the public domain should be disclosed. Materials acquired through personal contact or in the process of manuscript review or evaluation for research proposal can be quoted or used only after the consent of the researcher who initially provided the material.

② When an author uses references or quotations from writings or ideas produced by others, they must disclose the source through footnotes (or endnotes). In this way, an author should provide the reader the ability to clearly distinguish original ideas, arguments, or interpretation from the research results of a previous author.

Article 6 (Subject of Review)

The Journal Editorial Committee has the authority to clarify allegations of plagiarism in writing under the process of review or previously published manuscripts suspected of plagiarism.

Article 7 (Appeal and Formal Objection Procedure)

① If the author objects to a decision by the Journal Editorial Committee they can apply for re-review within five days of the review result notification through the newly formed evaluation committee.

② Editor-in Chief may forward the appeal to the Journal Editorial Committee and form a new evaluation committee for re-review.

Article 8 (Punishment for Violations)

The Journal Editorial Committee is authorized to punish authors who violate the Code of Ethical Behavior through the following:

① Full or partial retrieval (refund) of honorarium for manuscript publication

② One to three-year ban of manuscript submission depending on the severity of the violation

③ Announcement of violations on the Code of Ethical Behavior via the intra and Internet webpage

④ Retraction of the manuscript from the Internet webpage

Article 9 (Manuscript Revision)

The author has a responsibility to accept the reviews by manuscript reviewers, and shall make an honest effort to reflect the comments and suggestions of reviewers in accordance with the review results. If the author disagrees with the opinions of the reviewers, they must provide a well-grounded basis and reasons for disagreement to the Journal Editorial Committee.

Clause 2 Code of Ethical Behavior for Editors

Article 1 Editors are fully responsible for deciding on manuscript publications and are to respect the character and independence of every author as being a scholar.

Article 2 Editors shall handle all the submitted manuscripts with fairness and impartiality solely based on the quality level of manuscripts and submission guidelines.

Article 3

① Editors shall select and choose reviewers equipped with expertise in relevant fields and the ability to make impartial assessments. Editors shall not choose manuscript reviewers on the basis of friendship nor exclude them on the basis of personal animosity for the purpose of conducting an unbiased and objective review.

② In case Editors submit a manuscript, they are strictly prohibited from reviewing the manuscripts of other submitters. Also they shall be excluded in the process of selecting manuscript reviewers, and the name of reviewers for their manuscripts should be kept confidential throughout the editorial procedure.

Article 4 Editors shall maintain confidentiality over the contents of a manuscript and must not disclose the name of an author while they are under the process of evaluation, particularly until the matter of publication is decided upon.

Clause 3 Code of Ethical Behavior for Reviewers

Article 1 Self-review, or reviewing personal manuscripts, is strictly prohibited.

Article 2 Reviewers should carry out manuscript reviews with sincerity and honesty within a given deadline and notify the Editors (or The Journal Editorial Committee) of the review results as requested. If the reviewer considers themselves inappropriate for the requested manuscript review, they must immediately inform the Editors (or The Journal Editorial Committee).

Article 3 Reviewers ought to evaluate manuscripts with impartiality based on objective criteria as provided in the evaluation form. The reviewer shall not reject a manuscript without providing sufficient or a well-grounded logic. In addition, they must refrain from rejecting a manuscript due to a conflict of interest based on a personal perspective or interpretation. In addition, the reviewer must conduct a manuscript review based on a thorough examination.

Article 4 Reviewers must respect the character and independence of an author based on professional courtesy. While stating independent opinions or comments in the evaluation form, the reviewer must provide detailed explanations or suggestions for the author if they think the manuscript needs revisions.

Article 5 Reviewers are obliged to keep evaluated manuscript and review results confidential. Except for the case of seeking advice from others for manuscript review, the reviewers should not show or discuss the manuscript with others. In addition, reviewers should not quote from the manuscript without the consent of the author prior to journal publication.

Additional Clauses

① (Date of Enforcement) This guiding regulations are effective as of November 5, 2007.

② (Transition Provisions) Matters implemented prior to the enforcement date of these guiding regulations are considered to be implemented in accordance with on-going regulations.

Additional Clauses

① (Date of Enforcement) This guiding regulations are effective as of March 1, 2008.

9. Ownership, Copyright, and Publication Right

The ownership, copy right, and publication right of the manuscript and the results submitted by the author shall vest in Korea Institute for National Unification. Any reproduction or use of a part or the entirety of the manuscript of research shall be approved by Korea Institute for National Unification in advance. The views expressed in this Journal are those of the individual contributors and do not necessarily represent the views of KINU.

10. Editorial Committee and Editorial Advisory Committee (As of March 16, 2023)

Editor-in-Chief

Chung, Sung-Yoon, Unification Policy Research Division, KINU

Editors

– **KINU**

Choi, Gyubin, Humanitarianism and Cooperation Research Division

Hwang, Soohwan, Peace Research Division

Kim, Kap-Sik, Unification Policy Research Division

Min, TaeEun, Peace Research Division

Park, Young-Ja, North Korean Research Division

– **Non-KINU**

Ballbach, Eric J., Institute of Korean Studies, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Chun, Jahyun, Yonsei University, Korea

Chung, Seungchul, Jeju Peace Institute, Korea

Fiori, Antonio, Asia Institute, University of Bologna, Italy

Jung, Sung Chul, Myongji University, Korea

Kee, Kwang Seo, Chosun University

Kim, Dongsoo, Pukyong National University, Korea

Kim, Yongchan, Catholic University of Daegu, Korea

Kim, Yonho, George Washington University, USA

Mishra, Sandip Kumar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Panda, Jagannath, Institute for Security and Development Policy, Sweden

Rim, Yejoon, Korea University, Korea

Tan, Er-Win, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea

Woo, Seongji, Kyung Hee University, Global Campus, Korea

Yeo, Andrew, Catholic University of America, USA

12. The Chicago Manual of Style

Books

Summary:
This section contains information on *The Chicago Manual of Style* method of document formatting and citation. These resources follow the seventeenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which was issued in 2017.

Footnote or endnote (N):
Firstname Lastname, *Title of Book* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication), page number.

Corresponding bibliographical entry (B):
Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication.

Book by one author
N:
Jack Kerouac, *The Dharma Bums* (New York: Viking Press, 1958), 128.
B:
Kerouac, Jack. *The Dharma Bums.* New York: Viking Press, 1958.

Book by multiple authors
Two or more authors should be listed in the order they appear as authors, and not necessarily alphabetically.

N:
Scott Lash and John Urry, *Economies of Signs & Space* (London: Sage Publications, 1994), 241-51.

B:
Lash, Scott, and John Urry. *Economies of Signs & Space*. London: Sage Publications, 1994.

Translated work with one author
N:
Julio Cortázar, *Hopscotch*, trans. Gregory Rabassa (New York: Pantheon Books, 1966), 165.
B:
Cortázar, Julio. *Hopscotch*. Translated by Gregory Rabassa. New York: Pantheon Books, 1966.

Book with author and editor
In notes, CMOS prefers the abbreviation of "editor(s)" as "ed." or "eds.," and translator(s) as "trans." In bibliographic entries, these abbreviations are not used. Instead, titles are spelled out in full. This information appears in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, section 14.103.

N:
Edward B. Tylor, *Researches into the Early Development of Mankind and the Development of Civilization*, ed. Paul Bohannan (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964), 194.
B:
Tylor, Edward B. *Researches into the Early Development of Mankind and the Development of Civilization*. Edited by Paul Bohannan. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

Chapter from a single-authored book
CMOS supplies two correct forms for bibliographic entries. Both are noted here.

N:
Gloria Anzaldúa, "How to Tame a Wild Tongue," in *Borderlands: The New Mestiza – La Frontera* (San Francisco: Aunt Lute Book Company, 1987), 53.
B:
Anzaldúa, Gloria. "How to Tame a Wild Tongue." In *Borderlands: The New Mestiza – La Frontera,* 53 – 64. San Francisco: Aunt Lute Book Company, 1987.

Or, in some cases, you may want to emphasize the entire collection in the bibliographic entry.
Anzaldúa, Gloria. *Borderlands: The New Mestiza – La Frontera.* San Francisco: Aunt Lute Book Company, 1987. See esp. chap. 5, "How to Tame a Wild Tongue."

Contributions from an edited collection with various authored chapters
When citing work by a single author that appears in a book with multiple authors, the contributing author's name is cited first, followed by the title of their contribution, the word 'in' and the title of the book, along with the name(s) of the editors, and other standard information.

N:
Muriel Harris, "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers," in *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*, ed. Ben Rafoth (New Hampshire: Heinemann, 2000), 24-34.
B:
Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." In *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*, edited by Ben Rafoth, 24-34. New Hampshire: Heinemann, 2000.

Introduction, Preface, or Afterword in a Book
Unlike other citations for books, bibliographic entries of this kind include the page number range for the part cited.

N:
7. Steven Pinker, introduction to *What is Your Dangerous Idea?*, ed. John Brockman (New York: Harper Perennial, 2007), xxv.
B:

Pinker, Steven. Introduction to *What is Your Dangerous Idea?, xxiii-xxxiii.* Edited by John Brockman. New York: Harper Perennial, 2007.

Anonymous works--Unknown authorship
Sources that have no known author or editor should be cited by title. Follow the basic format for "Footnote or Endnote" and "Corresponding Bibliographical Entry" that are exemplified above, omitting author and/or editor names and beginning respective entries with the title of the source.

Citing indirect sources
Because authors are generally expected to be intimately familiar with the sources they are citing, Chicago discourages the use of a source that was cited within another (secondary) source. In the case that an original source is utterly unavailable, however, Chicago requires the use of "quoted in" for the note:

N:
Ian Hacking, *The Social Construction of What?* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999), 103, quoted in Manuel DeLanda, *A New Philosophy of Society* (New York: Continuum, 2006), 2.

Self-published or Privately Published Books
Books published by the author should be cited according to information available on the title page or copyright page. In place of publisher, include language such as "self-published" (abbreviated as "self-pub" in notes, but not a bibliography) or "printed by the author" is usually appropriate. For self-published e-books, add the name of the application or device required to read the book or the name of the file format, or both.

N:
9. Kathleen Long, *Chasing Rainbows: A Novel* (self-pub., CreateSpace, 2011).
B:
Long, Kathleen. *Chasing Rainbows: A Novel.* Self-published, CreateSpace, 2011.

Periodicals
Summary:
This section contains information on *The Chicago Manual of Style* method of document formatting and citation. These resources follow the seventeenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which was issued in 2017.
Periodicals include print journals, electronic journals, magazines, and newspapers. Citations for these sources should include enough information for the reader to find them in a library or a database, and as such, publication dates are essential. Magazines and newspapers are typically serialized by day, month, and year; journals include volume, year, month, or season and issue number.
One of the major differences between notes and bibliographic entries for periodicals is the way in which major elements are separated. In notes, the major elements are separated by commas. In the bibliography, the major elements are separated by periods.

Journals
Notes and bibliographic entries for a journal include the following: full name of the author(s), article title, journal title, and issue information. Issue information refers to volume, issue number, month, year, and page number(s). For online works, retrieval information and the date of access are also included.

Author Name:
Notes include the author's name as listed in the article. Bibliographic entries, however, invert the author's name (last name, first name).
Article Title:
Both notes and bibliographies use quotation marks to set off the titles of articles within the journal.

Journal Title:
Journal titles may omit an initial "The" but should otherwise be given in full, capitalized (headline-style), and italicized.

Issue Information:
The volume number follows the journal title with no punctuation and is not italicized. The issue number (if it is given) is separated from the volume number with a comma and is preceded by "no." The year appears in parentheses after the volume number (or issue number if given). The year may be preceded by a specific date, month, or season if given. Page information follows the year. For notes, page number(s) refer only to the cited material; the bibliography includes the first and last pages of the article.

N:
Susan Peck MacDonald, "The Erasure of Language," *College Composition and Communication* 58, no. 4 (2007): 619.
B:
MacDonald, Susan Peck. "The Erasure of Language." *College Composition and Communication* 58, no. 4 (2007): 585-625.

Electronic Journals
Citing electronic journals generally follows the same format for printed periodicals, which is explained in the Journals section. Additionally, entries include the DOI or URL (DOIs are preferred). The date accessed is not required by CMOS for citations of formally published electronic sources. If an access date is required for other reasons (i.e. by discipline, publisher, or instructor), the access date should be included immediately prior to the DOI or URL. If included, access dates should be separated by commas in notes or periods in bibliographical entries.

Dates:
Even if weekly or monthly magazines are numbered by volume or issue, they are cited by date only. When following the CMOS Note and Bibliography style, the year is presented as shown in the examples below. When following the CMOS Author-Date style, the date is essential to the citation and it is not enclosed in parentheses.

Page Numbers:
Citations for journal articles may include a specific page number. Inclusive page numbers for the entire article are often omitted in bibliographical entries, however, because the pages of the article are often separated by many pages of unrelated material. If page numbers are included, they should follow the date and be preceded by a colon.

N:
Henry E. Bent, "Professionalization of the Ph.D. Degree," *College Composition and Communication* 58, no. 4 (2007): 141, accessed December 4, 2017, http://www.jstor.org/stable/1978286.
B:
Bent, Henry E. "Professionalization of the Ph.D. Degree." *College Composition and Communication* 58, no. 4 (2007): 0-145. Accessed December 4, 2017. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1978286.

Magazines
Notes and bibliographic entries for magazines include the following information: author's name, article title (enclosed by quotation marks), magazine title (italicized), and date. Page numbers are included in notes but are omitted in bibliographic entries. Regular departments (or regularly occurring subsections) in a magazine are capitalized but not put in quotation marks. For example, National Geographic is the magazine that regularly includes a department called Foods of the Region.

N:
Emily Macel, "Beijing's Modern Movement," *Dance Magazine*, February 2009, 35.
B:

Macel, Emily. "Beijing's Modern Movement." *Dance Magazine*, February 2009.

Online Magazines

Notes and bibliographic entries for online magazines should follow the relevant examples for printed magazines. Additionally, online magazine entries should contain the URL at the end of the citation. If no stable URL exists, the name of the database can be substituted.

Note: In the examples below, Green Room is not placed in quotation marks because it is the department title rather than the article title.

Access Date:
Access dates are not required by CMOS in citations of formally published electronic sources. If an access date is required for other reasons (i.e. by discipline, publisher, or instructor), the access date should be included immediately prior to the URL. In notes, access dates are surrounded by commas and in bibliographic entries they are surrounded by periods.

N:
Barron YoungSmith, "Date Local: The case against long-distance relationships," Green Room, *Slate*, February 4, 2009, http://www.slate.com/id/2202431/.
B:
YoungSmith, Barron. "Date Local: The case against long-distance relationships." Green Room. *Slate*, February 4, 2009. http://www.slate.com/id/2202431/.

Newspapers

Notes and bibliographic entries for newspapers should include the following: name of the author (if listed), headline or column heading, newspaper name, month (often abbreviated), day, and year. Since issues may include several editions, page numbers are usually omitted. If an online edition of a newspaper is consulted, the URL should be added at the end of the citation. Time stamps may be appropriate to include when stories for unfolding events are modified.

Names of Newspapers:
If the name of a newspaper begins with "The," this word is omitted. For American newspapers that are not well-known, a city name should be added along with the newspaper title (see below). Additionally, a state abbreviation may be added in parentheses after the city name.

News Services:
News services, such as the Associated Press or the United Press International, are capitalized but not italicized and often appear in the author position of the citation.

Headlines:
Headlines may be capitalized using "headline style," in which all major words are capitalized. Although many major newspapers prefer sentence style, the CMOS recommends headline style for consistency among various types of cited sources. Headlines presented entirely in full capital letters in the original are usually converted to headline-style upper and lower case in the citation.

Regular Columns:
If a regular column is cited, the column name may be included with the article title.

Editorials, Letters to the Editor, and Readers' Comments:
Published editorials and letters to the editor should be treated generically, usually without headlines. Instead of a title, use "letter to the editor" [14.196].

Citing in Text:
Newspapers are more often cited in notes or parenthetical references than in bibliographies. If newspaper sources are carefully documented in the text, they need not be cited in the bibliography.

N:
Nisha Deo, "Visiting Professor Lectures on Photographer," *Exponent* (West Lafayette, IN), Feb. 13, 2009.
B:
Deo, Nisha. "Visiting Professor Lectures on Photographer." *Exponent* (West Lafayette, IN), Feb. 13, 2009.

Web Sources

Summary:
This section contains information on *The Chicago Manual of Style* method of document formatting and citation. These resources follow the seventeenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which was issued in 2017.

Titles for Web Sources:
The title of a website that is analogous to a traditionally printed work but does not have (and never had) a printed counterpart can be treated like titles of other websites. For example, Wikipedia can be treated as a website, rather than as a conventional encyclopedia. This is a departure from previous editions of *CMOS*. Titles of websites should follow headline-style capitalization and are usually set in roman without quotation marks. Sections of a website, such as a specific header, an individual page, a single blog entry, etc. should be written in roman **with** quotation marks. There are, however, some exceptions: titles of blogs are set in italics and titles of books, journals, television shows, movies, and other types of works should be treated the same whether cited as a print version or an online version. For example, when citing the website of the television news station *CNN*, the title maintains italics. Furthermore, in cases such as this, when a website does not have a distinctive title, it can be cited based on the entity responsible for the website, for instance, *CNN* online. If in doubt regarding whether to use roman or italics, roman is the safer choice.

Authors for Web Sources:
The author of a piece of web content is often not immediately clear. If a name is given, use the name as you would in any other source. If the content is published under a screen name, internet handle, or pseudonym, and the author's real name is not available, use this in place of the author's name. You may also use the name of the publishing organization when the webpage has no listed author but is associated with some sort of corporation, association, or professional group. When a web page's author cannot be determined and there is no clear publishing organization, simply list the title first. Use the first letter of the first word in the title that is not an article (i.e., "a," "an," or "the") to determine the entry's alphabetical order in the bibliography. So, for instance, if the title of the page is "A Guide to Baking Apple Pies," "G" should be treated as the first letter for alphabetization purposes.

Dates for Web Sources:
If the source you are citing has a clear publication date, use that as the source's date, following standard guidelines. Otherwise, look for a revision date; many websites will make note of when they were last modified, edited, or revised. If you are using a date of revision rather than a date of publication, make that clear: "Last modified May 17, 2019". You may use both at your discretion, in which case you should distinguish between the two: "Published April 26, 2019; last modified May 17, 2019". If no date at all is available, use the date at which you accessed the source to get the data: "Accessed August 7, 2019". If the site is modified again so that the data you retrieved originally is altered or removed, you should add a note to that effect in either the text or the citation, specifying "as of [date]" if possible.

Footnote or Endnote (N):
First name Last name, "Title of Web Page," Name of Website, Publishing Organization, publication or revision date if available, access date if no other date is available, URL.

Corresponding Bibliographical Entry (B):
Last name, First name. "Title of Web Page." Name of Website. Publishing organization, publication or revision date if available. Access date if no other date is available. URL.

Electronic Books and Books Consulted Online
Electronic books (e-books) are cited exactly as their print counterparts with the addition of a media marker at the end of the citation: Kindle, PDF, EPUB, etc. Books consulted online are also cited exactly as their print counterparts with the addition of a DOI (or URL) at the end of the citation. See also Books.

Note: Stable page numbers are not always available in electronic formats; therefore, you may include the number of chapter, section, or other easily recognizable locator instead.

ex) Weston, Anthony. *A Rulebook for Arguments*, 4th ed. Indianapolis: Hackett, 2010. Kindle.

N:
Donald Davidson, *Essays on Actions and Events* (Oxford: Clarendon, 2001),
https://bibliotecamathom.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/essays-on-actions-and-events.pdf.
B:
Davidson, Donald, *Essays on Actions and Events.* Oxford: Clarendon, 2001.
https://bibliotecamathom.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/essays-on-actions-and-events.pdf.

Online Periodicals (Journal, Magazine, and Newspaper Articles)
Online periodicals are cited exactly as their print counterparts with the addition of a DOI or URL at the end of the citation. See also Periodicals. Also keep in mind that while access dates are not required for formally published electronic sources (e.g., journal articles), they can be useful for informally published electronic sources or may be required for by some disciplines for all informally and formally published electronic sources. Access dates should be located immediately prior to the DOI or URL.
For four or more authors, list the first author in the note followed by et al. For the corresponding bibliographic entry, list all authors (up to 10).

N:
Kirsi Peltonen et al. "Parental Violence and Adolescent Mental Health," *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* 19, no. 11 (2010): 813-822, doi: 10.1007/s00787-010-0130-8.
B:
Peltonen, Kirsi, Noora Ellonen, Helmer B. Larsen, and Karin Helweg-Larsen. "Parental Violence and Adolescent Mental Health." *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* 19, no. 11 (2010): 813-822. doi: 10.1007/s00787-010-0130-8.

Web Page with Known Author and Date
N:
Richard Kimberly Heck, "About the Philosophical Gourmet Report," last modified August 5, 2016,
http://rgheck.frege.org/philosophy/aboutpgr.php.
B:
Heck, Richard Kimberly. "About the Philosophical Gourmet Report." Last modified August 5, 2016.
http://rgheck.frege.org/philosophy/aboutpgr.php.

Web Page with Known Date but without Known Author
N:
"Illinois Governor Wants to 'Fumigate' State's Government," *CNN* online, January 30, 2009,
http://edition.cnn.com/2009/POLITICS/01/30/illinois.governor.quinn/.
B:
"Illinois Governor Wants to 'Fumigate' State's Government." *CNN* online. January 30, 2009.
http://edition.cnn.com/2009/POLITICS/01/30/illinois.governor.quinn/.

Web Page with Unknown Publication Date and Author

N:
"Band," Casa de Calexico, accessed October 27, 2017, http://www.casadecalexico.com/band.
B:
"Band." Casa de Calexico. Accessed October 27, 2017. http://www.casadecalexico.com/band.

Blog
Blog titles should be set in italics and blog entries should be set in quotation marks. Generally, blog entries are cited only as notes. If you frequently cite a blog, however, then you may choose to include it in your bibliography. Note: if the word "blog" is included in the title of the blog, there is no need to repeat it in parentheses after that title.

N:
J. Robert Lennon, "How Do You Revise?," *Ward Six* (blog), September 16, 2010, http://wardsix.blogspot.com/2010/09/how-do-you-revise.html.

Social Media
Posts on social media will often be cited only as notes, though if you intend to discuss the content in depth, you should also put a citation in the bibliography. Since it is easy – and common – for social media posts to vanish with little notice, it is advisable to take a screenshot or similar record of anything you intend to cite, so that future edits or deletions will not undermine your work. Please note that all of this applies only to **public** content on social media. Private content, such as a direct message or a post in a restricted-membership group should be cited as a personal communication.
Social media posts do not typically have titles, so if a title is not provided, simply use the text of the post, retaining all original capitalization, spelling, etc., set in roman with quotation marks. Do not include more than 160 characters in this section of the citation; if the post is longer than that, cut it off (with an ellipsis) at a sensible point before the 160-character mark is reached. Citation of a social media post should fit the following format:

N:
Firstname Lastname (Screen name), "Post text", social media service, indication of format/medium, publication date, time stamp, URL
B:
Lastname, Firstname (Screen name). "Post text". Social media service, indication of format/medium, publication date, time stamp. URL.

Ideally, a post should be cited by the author's legal name and screen name / internet handle, but if there is no screen name available (e.g. on a Facebook post) or no legal name available (e.g. on a Twitter post), use whichever you do have. Also note that you needn't include the format/medium if the post is only text, and you should only include the time stamp if it is relevant to your point or necessary to distinguish between multiple citations on the same day. Also, if you have quoted the full post in your main text, you can leave that out of your note citation.

N:
2. Bill Nye (@BillNye), "While I'm not much for skipping school, I sure am in favor of calling attention to the seriousness of climate change. Our students can see the problem…," Twitter, March 14, 2019, https://twitter.com/BillNye/status/1106242216123486209.
B:
Nye, Bill (@BillNye). "While I'm not much for skipping school, I sure am in favor of calling attention to the seriousness of climate change. Our students can see the problem…." Twitter, March 14, 2019. https://twitter.com/BillNye/status/1106242216123486209.

Forums and Mailing Lists
Citations for internet forums or mailing lists are very similar to social media citations, with a few differences. Rather than the text of the post, use the thread title or subject heading as your citation title; also, the name of the list or forum should be added in addition to the host site or service.

N:

3. u/labtec901, "Accepted Undergrad Questions Megathread," r/Purdue, Reddit, January 14, 2019, https://www.reddit.com/r/Purdue/comments/ag3841/accepted_undergrad_questions_megathread/.

B:

u/labtec901. "Accepted Undergrad Questions Megathread." r/Purdue, Reddit, January 14, 2019. https://www.reddit.com/r/Purdue/comments/ag3841/accepted_undergrad_questions_megathread/.

Comments

At times, it may be necessary to cite a comment someone has made on a blog entry, online article, social media post, etc. Generally, the comment will only be cited as a note, not in the bibliography, unless there is some significant reason you feel it should be considered a source on its own, separate from the work to which it was responding. Citation of a comment need only contain the name of the commenter (and/or screen name, as above), the date the comment was made (time stamp optional), and a reference back to the work to which it is responding.

N:

2. Susan Woodring, September 17, 2010 (3:40 a.m.), comment on Lennon, "How Do You Revise?."

B:

Woodring, Susan. September 17, 2010 (3:40 a.m.). Comment on Lennon, "How Do You Revise?."

Online Multimedia

Online multimedia should be cited using the general format below. Note that whether the title of the work should be set in italics or in roman with quotation marks will vary from one medium to another, as noted near the beginning of this page. For additional guidelines on the citation of videos, songs, and multimedia in general, see Audiovisual Recordings and Other Multimedia.

N:

Firstname Lastname of Creator, *Title of Work*, additional contributors, publishing organization, publication date, indication of format/medium, running time, URL.

B:

Lastname, Firstname of Creator. *Title of Work*. Additional contributors. Publishing organization. Publication date. Indication of format/medium, running time. URL.

Podcast

When citing a podcast, set the podcast title in italics, and the episode title (and number, if it is included in the title of the episode) in roman with quotation marks. The date of publication should be included after the episode title rather than before the medium, as shown below.

Note: Inclusion of the word "podcast" follows the same guidelines as inclusion of the word "blog" above. "Podcast, MP3 audio" is used below, then, as an example placeholder and would not necessarily be required for this specific example.

N:

1. Sean Cole and Ira Glass, "622: Who You Gonna Call?," August 4, 2017, in *This American Life*, produced by WBEZ, podcast, MP3 audio, 1:00:27, https://www.thisamericanlife.org/radio-archives/episode/622/who-you-gonna-call.

B:

Cole, Sean and Ira Glass. "622: Who You Gonna Call?." Produced by WBEZ. *This American Life*. August 4, 2017. Podcast, MP3 audio, 1:00:27. https://www.thisamericanlife.org/radio-archives/episode/622/who-you-gonna-call.

Online Video

If you are citing a video from an online service, such as YouTube, you can follow the general multimedia guidelines, but you must include the URL. The medium for any sort of streaming video where the file type is not necessarily clear or relevant can be cited simply as "video".

N:
1. Alejandra Ortega, "Grammar: Active and Passive Voice," Purdue OWL, February 1, 2019, video, 4:22, http://youtu.be/GEP-8lFTKKg.
B:
Ortega, Alejandra. "Grammar: Active and Passive Voice." Purdue OWL. February 1, 2019. Video, 4:22. http://youtu.be/GEP-8lFTKKg.

Audiovisual Recordings and Other Multimedia

This resource explains how to cite film, television, and other audiovisual materials. Citations for such recorded media usually include some or all of the following information: name of the person primarily responsible for the content of the recording (composer, writer, performer, etc.),a title, recording company or publisher's name, identifying number, an indication of medium (DVD, videocassette, etc.), and a copyright and/or production/performance date. Entries for recorded material found online should also include a DOI or URL.

For audiovisual materials that are Internet-based, like YouTube videos or podcasts, see the OWL's page on citing Web Sources in *CMOS.*

Note that the examples below are in the Notes and Bibliography (NB) format.

General Model for Citing Film, Television, and Other Recorded Media in Chicago Style

The order of the elements listed—and whether or not they will be included—depends not only on the nature of the source, but also whether a part or the whole source is cited, and whether a particular contributor is the focus of the citation.

Footnote or Endnote (N):
Entire Work:
Firstname Lastname, *Title of Work*, directed/performed by Firstname Lastname (Original release year; City: Studio/Distributor, video release year), medium.

Episode:
Title of Work, episode number, "Episode Title," directed/written/performed by Firstname Lastname, aired Month day, year, on Network Name, URL.

Corresponding Bibliographical Entry (B):
Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Work*. Directed/Performed by Firstname Lastname. Original Release Year; City: Studio/Distributor, video release year. Medium.
Lastname, Firstname, dir. *Title of Work*. Season number, episode number, "Episode Title." Aired Month day, year, on Network Name. URL.

Film
N:
Joe Versus the Volcano, directed by John Patrick Shanley (1990; Burbank, CA: Warner Home Video, 2002), DVD.
B:
Shanley, John Patrick, dir. *Joe Versus the Volcano*. 1990; Burbank, CA: Warner Home Video, 2002. DVD.
If you want to cite a specific moment in the film, like you would cite a page number in a print source, you can do so by citing the scene, as below. This need not be done in the bibliography, where you can cite the

whole film, only in the note. Use the scene title as given on the medium in which it is accessed; if scene titles are not available (such as on a VHS), you cannot cite in this fashion.

N:

"Joe Buys Luggage", *Joe Versus the Volcano*, directed by John Patrick Shanley (1990; Burbank, CA: Warner Home Video, 2002), DVD.

Television

The format for citing a television show is similar to citing a film, but sufficiently different that it is worth providing some extra guidance. You must specify the number and title of the episode to which you are referring, of course. In addition, since television shows are serialized rather than released all at once, you should cite by date aired rather than year released.

N:

3. *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, season 2, episode 9, "The Measure of a Man," directed by Robert Scheerer, written by Melinda M. Snodgrass, featuring Patrick Stewart, Brent Spiner, and Whoopi Goldberg, aired February 13, 1989, in broadcast syndication, Paramount, 2012, Blu-Ray.

B:

Snodgrass, Melinda M, writer. *Star Trek: The Next Generation*. Season 2, episode 9, "The Measure of a Man." Directed by Robert Scheerer, featuring Patrick Stewart, Brent Spiner, and Whoopi Goldberg. Aired February 13, 1989, in broadcast syndication. Paramount, 2012, Blu-Ray.

Note: If you are accessing the show via a streaming service rather than on physical media, you can replace everything after the airing information with the relevant URL. For instance, in the above television example, if you are working from Netflix instead of a Blu-Ray recording, you would replace "Paramount, 2012, Blu-Ray" with "https://www.netflix.com/watch/70177897". This is sometimes necessary information, in both television shows and films, especially if there are extended or remastered editions in circulation.

Musical Recordings

General audiovisual guidelines apply to music recordings. If no date can be located, *CMOS* recommends consulting a library catalog or another source. Usually, musical citations without a date are unacceptable, but if they must be used, "n.d." (for no date) can be substituted. You may choose not to cite "year of release" if it is the same year as the recording date. If you have a rough idea of the date, "ca." (for circa) can be used, e.g. "ca. 1935". Note that some musical recordings have writers who are not the primary performer(s) on the song, and that this affects the citation; see example #2.

N:

Name of group/composer/performer, "Title," contributing personnel, recording date, Recording Company or Publisher, track number on *Name of Album*, year of release, medium.

Bob Dylan, "Workingman's Blues #2," recorded February 2006, track 3 on *Modern Times*, Columbia, compact disc.

Ray Charles, vocalist, "Georgia on My Mind," by Hoagy Carmichael and Stuart Gorrell, recorded March 1960, track 2 on *The Genius Hits the Road*, ABC-Paramount, vinyl LP.

B:

Name of group or composer or performer. *Title*. Contributing personnel. Recording date. Recording Company or Publisher, medium.

Dylan, Bob. "Workingman's Blues #2." Recorded February 2006. Track 3 on *Modern Times*. Columbia, compact disc.

Charles, Ray. "Georgia on My Mind." By Hoagy Carmichael and Stuart Gorrell. Recorded March 1960. Track 2 on *The Genius Hits the Road*. ABC-Paramount, vinyl LP.

Recorded Speeches

A recording of a speech, lecture, or other similar content should be cited as follows:

N:
Firstname Lastname, "Speech Title," Date of speech, location of speech, medium, running time, information on where the recording can be found.
B:
Lastname, Firstname. "Speech Title." Date of speech. Location of speech. Medium, running time. Information on where the recording can be found.

N:
Toni Morrison, "Nobel Lecture," December 7, 1993, Grand Hall of the Swedish Academy, Stockholm, Sweden, MPEG-4, 33:18, https://www.nobelprize.org/mediaplayer/.
B:
Morrison, Toni. "Nobel Lecture." December 7, 1993. Grand Hall of the Swedish Academy, Stockholm, Sweden. MPEG-4, 33:18. https://www.nobelprize.org/mediaplayer/.

Audiobooks or Recordings

Citing an audiobook, a published recording of a poetry reading, or anything along those lines requires information familiar from the guidelines both for musical recordings and print media. The format is as follows:

N:
Firstname Lastname, *Title*, read by Firstname Lastname (City: Publisher, year), medium, running time.
B:
Lastname, Firstname. *Title*. Read by Firstname Lastname. City: Publisher, year. Medium, running time.
Note: If the author and the reader are the same, then replace "read by Firstname Lastname" with "read by the author."

N:
Matt Ruff, *Lovecraft Country*, read by Kevin Kenerly (Ashland, OR: Blackstone Audio, 2016), Audible audio ed., 12 hr., 14 min.
B:
Ruff, Matt. *Lovecraft Country*. Read by Kevin Kenerly. Ashland, OR: Blackstone Audio, 2016. Audible audio ed., 12 hr., 14 min.

Live Performances

Live performances of content, such as plays, concerts, or similar, obviously cannot be consulted by your reader, and therefore need not be given a bibliographical entry. However, if for whatever reason you need to use one as a source, you should include a citation in note form, as follows:

N:
Title, contributors, location, date.
Obviously, this will vary widely based on what kind of live performance you are citing, so here are two different examples to show the potential range – a play and a music festival.
She Kills Monsters, written by Qui Nguyen, dir. Amy Lynn Budd, Yue-Kong Pao Hall of Visual and Performing Arts, West Lafayette, IN, April 12, 2019.
The Baltimore Mixtape, feat. HexGirlfriends et al., The Crown, Baltimore, MD, May 4, 2019.

Note that who you cite under "contributors" depends entirely on the focus of your paper. The first example above assumes that you are discussing the play as a whole, rather than, for example, focusing on the lighting design or the acting – if you were discussing other aspects, you would want to cite different people (such as the lighting designer or some of the actors). Likewise, the second example assumes that you are focusing primarily on the performance of one specific band at the festival; if you were attaching

this note to a discussion of the festival as a whole, you might want to cite multiple bands, and possibly some of the people responsible for organizing the event.

Interviews and Personal Communication

Summary:
This section contains information on *The Chicago Manual of Style* method of document formatting and citation. These resources follow the seventeenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which was issued in 2017.

In citations for interviews and personal communications, the name of the person interviewed or the person from whom the communication is received should be listed first. This is followed by the name of the interviewer or recipient, if given, and supplemented by details regarding the place and date of the interview/communication. Unpublished interviews and personal communications (such as face-to-face or telephone conversations, letters, emails, or text messages) are best cited in-text or in notes rather than in the bibliography. Published interviews should be cited like periodical articles or book chapters. Interviews with anonymous sources can be cited without including the name of the source–e.g. "anonymous informant #3" or "recreational psilocybin user"–but you must explain in the text why you are not giving the name of your source.

Unpublished Interviews

Note: If the interview is unpublished, but there is a transcript or recording available, you should include information as to where said transcript/recording can be found. This can be as simple as a URL, or as complex as a location in an institutional archive; the latter is shown in the example below.

N:
Alex Smith (retired plumber) in discussion with the author, January 2017.
Frederick L. Hovde, interview by Robert B. Eckles, July 23, 1972, interview 8, transcript and recording, Purdue University Office of Publications Oral History Program collection, MSO 2, Series 1, Sub-Series 16, File 8, Purdue University Archives and Special Collections.

Published or Broadcast Interviews

An interview published in a print medium is cited much like a periodical, as seen in the first example. An interview broadcast on television, radio, or similar has its own format, as follows:

N:
Firstname Lastname, interview by Firstname Lastname, *Title of Broadcasting Program*, Publisher, date.
B:
Lastname Firstname. *Title of Broadcasting Program*. By Firstname Lastname. Publisher, date.
This is shown in the second example.

N:
Natasha Trethewy, "Dissection and Other Kinds of Love," interview by Lindsey Alexander, S *ycamore Review,* no. 24 (Winter/Spring 2012): 35.
Carrie Rodriguez, interview by Cuz Frost, *Acoustic Café*, 88.3 WGWG FM, November 20, 2008.
B:
Trethewy, Natasha. "Dissection and Other Kinds of Love." By Lindsey Alexander. Sycamore Review, no. 24 (Winter/Spring 2012): 31-45.
Rodriguez, Carrie. Acoustic Café. By Cuz Frost. 88.3 WGWG FM, November 20, 2008.

Personal Communications

Personal communications are usually referenced within the text or a note. They rarely appear as bibliographic entries. Do not include the e-mail address or other contact information through which the communication was conducted unless it is necessary and you have the source's permission.

N:

Patricia Burns, email message to author, December 15, 2017.

Legal, Public and Unpublished Materials

Summary:

This section contains information on *The Chicago Manual of Style* method of document formatting and citation. These resources follow the seventeenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which was issued in 2017.

General Guidelines for Public and Unpublished Materials

Notes and bibliographic entries for public documents, like other documents, should include the elements needed to locate the items. These essential elements often include the following:

- Country, city, state, province, county, etc.
- Legislative body, executive department, court, bureau, board commission or committee, etc.
- Subsidiary divisions
- Title, if any, of the document or collection
- Individual author (editor or compiler), if given
- Report number or any other identification necessary or useful in finding the specific document
- Publisher, if different from issuing body

Footnote or Endnote (N):

Firstname Lastname, "Title of Document" (source type identifier, Place of Publication, year of publication), page number(s).

Corresponding Bibliographic Entry (B):

Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Document." Source type identifier, Place of Publication, year of publication.

Legal materials and other government documents should be cited using footnotes, endnotes, and/or citation sentences (with clauses including the same information required in a footnote). Print copies of the sources tend to be preferred to digital, though verified digital sources are acceptable.

When writing for law journals or other legal publications, these sources are not usually required to be cited in a bibliography or on a references page. Citation sentences alone are an acceptable form of citation, so long as the document has only a few legal citations (for more information, see The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th ed., sections 14.269-305 and 15.58.)

Notes for court cases should include case name, number, volume number, abbreviated name(s) of reporter, and, in parentheses, the abbreviated name of the court and the date. Case names written in full are typeset in roman, while in subsequent shortened citations the short form of the case name is italicized. Citations are assumed to refer to decisions as a whole unless a particular page is cited using "at" (see example 3 below). The CMOS offers the following note examples in section 14.276:

United States v. Christmas, 222 F.3d 141, 145 (4th Cir. 2000).
Profit Sharing Plan v. Mbank Dallas, N.A., 683 F. Supp. 592 (N.D. Tex. 1988).
Christmas, 222 F.3d at 145. The court also noted that under United States v. Sokolow, 490 U.S. 1, 7 (1989), police may briefly detain a person without probable cause if the officer believes criminal activity "may be afoot." Christmas, 222 F.3d at 143; see also Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968).

Thesis and dissertation titles appear in quotation marks, not in italics, but are cited in all other ways like books. Include name, title, type of document, academic institution, and date, in that order. If the item was found online, include a URL or DOI (see guidelines for citing online sources).

N:
Tara Hostetler, "Bodies at War: Bacteriology and the Carrier Narratives of 'Typhoid Mary'" (master's thesis, Florida State University, 2007), 15-16.
B:
Hostetler, Tara. "Bodies at War: Bacteriology and the Carrier Narratives of 'Typhoid Mary.'" Master's thesis, Florida State University, 2007.

Letters and unpublished materials that have not been archived may be cited like other unpublished material, with information on location replaced by wording such as "private collection of Trinity Overmyer" or "in the author's possession." The location is not mentioned.

Miscellaneous Sources

Summary:
This section contains information on *The Chicago Manual of Style* method of document formatting and citation. These resources follow the seventeenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which was issued in 2017.
This page covers types of media you may want to cite that don't properly fit into any of the previous pages. If you are attempting to cite a source that you can find neither on this page nor any of the others in the Chicago section, consult the *CMOS* or model your citation on the example that most closely resembles your source.

Lectures
This entry covers the Chicago Manual of Style guidelines for citing lectures, papers presented at meetings or poster sessions, and other similar presentations. Such entries often include the sponsorship, location, and date of the meeting following the title. When such texts are published, they should be treated like a chapter in a book or article in a journal. If the material is available online, include a URL at the end of your citation. The model is as follows:

N:
Firstname Lastname, "Title of Lecture" (medium, sponsorship, location, date).
B:
Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Lecture." Medium at sponsorship, location, date.
Note that not all lectures have titles – if you are, for instance, citing a lecture given by a professor to his class, there may be no title to provide. In this case, feel free to skip that portion of the citation.
N:
Paul Hanstedt, "This is Your Brain on Writing: The Implications of James Zull's *The Art of Changing the Brain for the Writing Classroom*" (presentation, Annual Convention of the Conference on College Composition and Communication, San Francisco, CA, March 12, 2009).
B:
Hanstedt, Paul. "This is Your Brain on Writing: The Implications of James Zull's *The Art of Changing the Brain for the Writing Classroom*." Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the Conference on College Composition and Communication, San Francisco, CA, March 2009.

Visual Arts
This entry can be applied to paintings, sculptures, and all forms of visual art. (Music and other performing arts are covered under LINK:"Audiovisual Recordings and Other Multimedia.") As usual, these must be cited with title, creator, and date as available, but the nature of these sources requires that you also provide medium, dimensions, and physical location, as follows:

N:
Firstname Lastname, *Title*, date, medium, height × width × depth (unit conversion), location.
B:
Lastname, Firstname. *Title*. Date. Medium, height × width × depth (unit conversion). Location.

There is some flexibility in portions of this citation. "Date" can be as simple as the year the piece of art was completed; it can be specific enough to include a season, month, or even a day. There might also be complications to acknowledge. In analog photography, for example, the date the photo was taken and the day it was developed into the print you are referencing are probably different; you might acknowledge that with something like "Spring 2013, printed 2018." You may also have to give a date range if the specific year is unknown. "Location" might be a museum where it is on display, a private collection, or a publication in which it is reproduced; though, if possible, you should always cite the original rather than a reproduction.

You may find "Dimensions" unfamiliar, but most museums and the like will provide you with the medium and dimensions as part of the display or their website; these are standard attributes by which artwork is catalogued. Note that, when dealing with two-dimensional pieces such as paintings or photographs, you will use only height and width; "height" refers to the vertical dimension when the painting is hung on the wall in its correct orientation. Three-dimensional pieces will also include "depth." Note that it is encouraged to provide dimensions in both imperial and metric units – use whichever the displaying institution gives, then follow it with a conversion in parentheses.

If images of the piece are available online, you should provide a URL at the end of your citation.

N:

Caspar David Friedrich, *Der Mönch am Meer*, 1808–10, oil on canvas, 110 cm × 171.5 cm (43 in × 67.5 in), Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin, Germany, https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/KwEv_TMiJhn5kA.
The Swimming Reindeer, 11th millennium BCE, mammoth ivory, 20.7 cm × 3 cm × 2.7 cm (8.1 in × 1.2 in × 1.1 in), British Museum, London, England.
Ivan Frederick, *The Hooded Man*, 2003, photograph, *The Economist*, cover, May 8, 2004.

B:

Friedrich, Caspar David. *Der Mönch am Meer*. 1808-10. Oil on canvas, 110 cm × 171.5 cm (43 in × 67.5 in). Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin, Germany. https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/KwEv_TMiJhn5kA.
The Swimming Reindeer. 11th millennium BCE. Mammoth ivory, 20.7 cm × 3 cm × 2.7 cm (8.1 in × 1.2 in × 1.1 in). British Museum, London, England.
Frederick, Ivan. *The Hooded Man*. 2003. Photograph. *The Economist*, cover, May 8, 2004.

Ancient, Sacred, Medieval, or Classic Texts

Some texts have been reprinted and re-translated so often over the centuries that conventional citations are counterproductive. If, for instance, you cited page 73 of Beowulf, your reader may be unable to find that reference – there are dozens of different translations and editions out there, very few of which share pagination. Even if you specify the edition, that may frustrate readers who have other editions. However, nearly all editions of Beowulf have the same line-numbering system, so citing line 2145 will be accessible to everyone. This same concept, on a larger scale, is what we call "classical citation".

Classical citation applies only to old, widely-circulated texts with many varied editions. In classical citation, rather than follow page number, you simply follow whatever organizational scheme the author set up, as well as a line number for poetic works. This is used only in note citations – in the bibliography, you are expected to cite the book as normal, so that all the information on your specific edition is provided. The format is extremely simple, and goes as follows:

N:

Author, *Title*, number.number.number.
It is considerate to your reader to specify the edition, translator, numbering system, or any other relevant information in the very first note citation:

N:

Author, *Title* (Firstname Lastname's numbering), number.number.number., trans. Firstname Lastname, ed. Firstname Lastname (City: Publisher, year).

Note that you should only include those details if they're relevant – it is rare, for instance, that there are competing numbering systems that would require you to specify whose you are using. Often the editor is

the translator, and therefore does not need to be cited twice. In all subsequent note citations, use only the brief classical citation.

The numbers by which you cite a specific passage in one of these texts vary depending on the type of text you are using. For an epic poem, you should use "book.line"; for classic plays, you should use "act.scene.line."; for many medieval and classical texts, you should use "book.chapter.section", if all three are provided. Some texts, like Plato's or Aristotle's works, have their own specialized numbering systems. Prose texts that were not divided into chapters and sections by the author are often just cited by paragraph number. Sacred texts generally use colons instead of periods and cite "chapter:verse" – however, if you are citing a sacred text from any religion you are not intimately familiar with, you should check and see what system the adherents of that religion have developed for their text, or at least follow conventions set down by authoritative scholarship.

There are a few additional quirks in classical citation. For instance, if you are citing the Bible, you must specify which version you are using in every note citation, due to the wide variation from one to another. Many classical texts and authors have official abbreviations you can use if you want to shorten your citations still further – the catalog of these abbreviations is maintained by the Oxford Classical Dictionary. If you feel it is necessary, you can also include labels such as "bk.", "para.", "line", "chap.", and so forth in the first note, in which case you would write it more like this:

N:
Author, *Title*, bk. number, chap. number, sec. number.
The following examples cover a range of different types of texts that commonly use classical citation.

N:
Gilgamesh, tablet 2, lines 111-4.
Matthew 10:34 (NRSV).
Tac., *Germ.*, para. 40.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, 1.620.
Beowulf 86-9, ed. Friedrich Klaeber (Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 1950).
Qur'an 45:6.
Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, 3.2.342.

Reference Works

This entry covers publications such as dictionaries, encyclopediae, style guides, and the like. There are a few relevant differences between citing these works and a regular book; all of these differences apply to the note form, not the bibliography form, however, so we will only have examples in note format. Other than the differences noted below, you may cite reference works as you would any other publication of that medium.
First, any such work that is organized into sections will be cited by said sections, rather than by page number, like the classical works above:

N:
The Chicago Manual of Style (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2017), 14.232.
Works organized into entries, such as dictionaries, will be cited by entry. However, rather than treat them like a chapter or section in a standard book, you treat them like a page number. This is marked by the abbreviation s.v., which stands for sub verbo, 'under the word'. If your citation refers to multiple entries, indicate this by typing s.vv. instead, then listing the entries. Note that the s.v. is placed at the very end for print sources, but for online sources, it is followed by the "last modified"date and the URL.

N:
Wikipedia, s.v. "Potawatomi Trail of Death," last modified February 5, 2019, 05:02, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potawatomi_Trail_of_Death.
Particularly well-known and reliable reference works, such as the Oxford English Dictionary, need not appear in the bibliography at all, but can be cited only in the notes. These citations only require the name of the work, the edition/year, and the entry in question:

N:
18. *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed (1989), s.v. "Dalek."